FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT SAN JOSE SUMMIT

PA141450 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 11 May 82 p 7

[Text] Seven South American and Central American chiefs of state met last weekend in San Jose, Costa Rica, for Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge's inauguration.

The Costa Rican change of leadership served as a setting for the chiefs of state to meet and discuss the Central American and Caribbean situation. The following is the text of the communique issued at the end of the summit meeting:

The following assembled in the city of San Jose on 8 May 1982 on the occasion of the inauguration of the Costa Rican president, Luis Alberto Monge: Their excellencies Panamanian President Aristides Royo, Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova, Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, Belize Prime Minixter George Price and Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge. They:

1. Reiterated their feeling that the only way to solve the problems affecting Central America and the Caribbean is through the application of peaceful procedures established within the law and consequently condemned all types of violence contrary to freedom and law.

2. Regarded as essential the adoption of effective political, economic and social measures to eliminate the current climate of tension that affects the peace, security and integral development of the area. In this regard they recommended reactivation and strengthening of the Central American Common Market's institutions and projects and increased exchange and cooperation between its members and Panama and other nations.

3. Deemed it necessary to reach established goals in adjusting levels of military forces and materiel to those strictly necessary for the defense of national sovereignty and territorial integrity and for maintaining order, subject to the universally accepted requirements of a democratic society ruled by law.

4. Ratified their respect for the principle of nonintervention in internal affairs of other nations and the right of self-determination of peoples.

5. Condemned terrorism, traffic in weapons and narcotics, and all actions that tend to export subversion or to destabilize the area's regimes.

6. Renewed their desire to fulfill and reinforce the legal provisions, nationally as well as internationally to protect the practice of human, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

7. "Reiterated their unyielding faith in the democratic government system, based on the development of electoral processes that allow, in a peaceful, periodic and authentic manner, the faithful expression of the peoples sovereignty."

8. Aware of the serious economic crisis experienced by Central America and the Caribbean, agreed to put forward their best efforts to find cooperative solutions that will help overcome the crisis and ensure political and democratic stability, on which economic development and social progress are based.

9. Stated that the highest political ideals to which man can aspire are justice, liberty and peace. For this reason, referring specifically to Central America and the Caribbean, they agreed on the establishment of a multilateral and permanent dialogue to analyze and discuss all matters of common interest.

10. Said that the still existing social injustices and inequality aggravate the climate of violence and harm individual liberty and respect for human dignity. Effective solution to these problems can be achieved with a democratic, representative and participation system.

11. Reiterated the pleasure with which they received the peace proposals made by Nicaragua and Panama as well as those presented by countries that are not part of Central America, such as Mexico, and especially pointed out the initiative presented recently by Honduras, intended to focus on the complete problem of peace in the region.

They pointed out the positive aspects of these proposals, as well as the need to follow them procedurally with measures such as that presented by the new Costa Rican Government, to establish a good offices group made up of representatives of the democratic Latin American governments that share the same ideals and purposes. The need for meetings at different levels to achieve such objectives was pointed out.

12. Discussed the serious Malvinas crisis and expressed their desire for an end to hostilities, followed by negotiations between the parties involved and an end to world colonialism. Likewise, they trust that the crisis will be solved through peaceful means, based on the principles and mechanism established in the UN and OAS Charters. They support the UN secretary general's efforts in this regard.

13. Agreed that their countries will join in celebrations marking the bicentennial year of liberator Simon Bolivar's birth.

14. The undersigned presidents of Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Honduras, the member of the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, the Belize prime minister and the Costa Rican president were pleased with Don Luis Alberto Monge's inauguration and offer Costa Rica their cooperation in effectively alleviating the great problems faced by that country.

OAS ENDORSES USAGE OF 'PUERTO ARGENTINO'

PY150235 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2315 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Lima, 14 May (TELAM) — The capital of the Malvinas Islands will be called Puerto Argentino from now on, instead of Stanley, according to the OAS bureau in Lima. It added that the new name was adopted during the 14th Pan-American Congress on Highways held in Buenos Aires.

ARGENTINA NOT TO JOIN ANDEAN PACT, SAYS OFFICIAL

PY162130 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1505 GMT 16 May 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 16 May (TELAM) -- Jorge Caminotti, foreign trade under secretary, today said Argentina will not join the Andean Pact but that it will increase the mechanism for regional trade with the member countries of the organization.

In a statement on his arrival at Ezeiza Airport on his return from Peru and Venezuela, where he went on a trade mission, Caminotti stated: We have found in the Andean Pact member countries a warm response and solidarity with our position. Therefore for our part we have learned and have assumed the clear responsibility of being as successful as possible in planning future strategies for trade.

He added: "We have made a point of stressing the need for those Latin American feelings and attachments to become a reality with concrete deeds, which will be aimed at cushioning the EEC boycott. In exchange we have voiced our clear desire to purchase from them in return for their political and economic gesture.

REAGAN'S STATEMENT ON FALKLANDS 'DISAPPOINTING'

PY152305 Paris AFP in Spanish 1625 GMT 15 May 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 15 May (AFP) -- The speech by U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the Malvinas crisis discouraged Argentine military and diplomatic circles, who continue, however, cherishing hopes that Washington is the final key for a peaceful solution to the conflict with Great Britain, it was reported here today. The talks in New York conducted by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar have stumbled over the difficulty caused by the different criteria on the future provisional administration of the archipelago until total recognition of Argentine sovereignty over the islands, according to military circles.

Even though it was admitted that the issue may and must be perfected, a solution is possible if it includes the commitment to appoint an Argentine representative and a member of the legislative council of the islands in order to work with the UN administration in the capacity of advisers without legislative faculties.

Military sources explained that after a study of what President Reagan said in his message Thursday night, the balance was disappointing. The sources stated that even though there was no hope of a sharp turn on his position backing Great Britain in the Malvinas conflict, it was assumed that he would be more balanced in his speech. Probably the United States is the only one that can put a muzzle on Thatcher, a military source said.

In the end it was admitted that the talks with Perez de Cuellar are not progressing as well as Argentina wishes. The last evaluations of the condition of the conflict on the political-diplomatic front carried out at Government House were submitted to Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez on Friday by Rear Adm Roberto Moya, chief of the Military Household. Reliable sources stated that the reports are part of the response that the UN secretary general is expecting in the next 48 hours.

Worsening Relations With U.S.

PY162346 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1743 GMT 16 May 82

[By Carlos Fernandez]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 May (NA) -- There are certainly many government officials who believe Ronald Reagan will try to vent his wrath on the Galtieri administration, blaming it for the poor role the United States is performing before Latin America regarding the Argentine-British dispute. Although the decision to side with Britain was a rational and perfectly pondered action by the U.S. Government, some U.S. officials are trying to attach to Argentina the role of "villian" in what is happening, while also expecting our country to maintain for many more years a waiting attitude concerning the Malvinas.

That is why during the last month official reports have been suggesting the hypothesis that the United States could attempt to destabilize the Argentine Government in order to pave the way for a new administration "more flexible" in all matters concerning the South Atlantic, although it is not known on what facts this hypothesis is based. Those reports have indicated persistently that the United States "will at any time submit to us a bill for the uncomfortable role they are playing before the world."

This is why this position has had repercussions on the now sensitive area of the deteriorated relations between the two countries. Public statements show that the Argentine and U.S. Governments have been hard on each other. And according to diplomatic sources, even though bilateral channels are not yet fully blocked, it will take little to close them completely.

It was under these circumstances that a senior U.S. Embassy official got in touch with the Foreign Ministry late yesterday to ask whether it was true that at any moment our government would announce the breaking of relations, something categorically and coldly denied by the official who answered the call.

How can Ronald Reagan and his group attempt to destabilize the government under these conditions? Some believe they can, and this is what they have told Gen Vernon Walters, who has just performed another of his "classified missions" if we are to follow [words indistinct] in Buenos Aires not long ago.

As far as it is known, it was not the first time Argentina and U.S. officials discussed the issue. Rumors indicated that it was also discussed during the last visit by Haig and during those marathon negotiation journeys. On that occasion one of the Argentine representatives stressed that the internal front's unity concerning the recovery of the Malvinas Islands would neutralize any attempt at fomenting divisions to facilitate a change of government.

How did Vernon Walters react to this statement? This is not known. What is known is that he preferred to avoid diplomatic contacts, limiting himself exclusively to military ones. And when he was not holding meetings he preferred to shut himself up in the office of Ambassador Harry Schlaudemann, with whom he held lenghty meetings. And it has been learned that the U.S. ambassador has been very active at official levels lately.

What did Walters bring? In addition to listening, he said something, apparently not very productive. The U.S. envoy pointed to the need for continuing the talks and efforts aimed at improving bilateral relations, trying not to allow the Malvinas problem to interfere. What he was told here is that the Malvinas problem was essential and that bilateral relations should be focused in the light of the Malvinas issue. But a doubt was also left: On whose behalf did Walters travel? Because he apparently spoke very badly of Haig, saying that as a consequence of his last actions he would lose his post as secretary of state. A new question in a tale full of questions.

SOVIET WARNING, PRESENT U.S. POSITION VIEWED

FY161941 Buenos Aires International Service in English 1530 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] In spite of British intentions to establish a deadline for the negotiations underway in the United Nations, according to reports by Ambassador Parsons and Foreign Minister Pym to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, everything seems to depend on the attitude of the United States. Indeed, diplomatic sources suggested that after a hard Soviet warning to London, Washington may have started to exercise pressure on the British Government to grant more importance to peace negotiations headed by the United Nations, since a war would benefit the Soviet Union too much and would end by weakening the position of the United States.

Soviet criticism announced by the news agency TASS referred to the British imposition of a war zone around the Malvinas Islands. In spite of the importance given by the United States to the communist denunciation, the Argentine ambassador in that country explained the matter quite differently. He said that the warning was intended to preserve the free maritime traffic in the region. Ambassador Esteban Takacs added, in the course of an interview with the American television, that up to now we are defending the Malvinas Islands without any sort of Soviet help. In order to avoid any misunderstandings, the Argentine diplomat said that asking the Soviet Union for help is something, quote, totally unlike our policy, and we have not even thought of this possibility.

In contrast with the American point of view, Takacs said that in the conflict between Argentina and Great Britain he does not view the possibility of the Soviet Union's intervention.

GALTIERI INTERVIEWED ON MEXICAN TV PROGRAM

PY151801 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1612 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 May (NA) -- President Leopoldo Galtieri reckoned that "it is probable that during the coming days there will be some kind, not definite, of rapprochement to seek a solution," within the framework of the UN negotiations. In a statement on a Mexican television network, General Galtieri stated that the negotiations being conducted by the UN secretary general are at an "important" stage.

After reiterating Argentina's desire for peace and to negotiate he pointed out that "I have 400 dead Argentine citizens." He pointed out that "Argentina is willing to sacrifice 4,000 or 40,000, whether in 5 or 6 months or in 5 or 6 years, if necessary to safeguard Argentina's and Latin America's reasonable honor, historical honor." The lengthy statement by the chief of state, which transcribed cover 14 pages, were made to Mexican television channel 2, which broadcast them at noon today.

When he was asked about the possibility of Latin America living separated from -- not in confrontation with -- the United States in the future, Galtieri stated that "all the communities must continue interrelated with each other, in order to favor a better living standard for the peoples." But this does not mean that we should receive instructions, orders or dispositions or ask for permission, since this is something that belongs to the Medieval era, to phases which are obsolete due to the development of society."

"I do not know whether a substitute for the OAS is appropriate, he said, "because the OAS has played an important part in inter-American relations in this century." He added: "But I consciously believe that all or almost all the Latin American governments believe Latin American unity must become a reality."

He then stated that "I believe there is no longer any historical justification for Latin America not to join efforts in order to make a more effective use of our brotherhood within our continent, as well as making its political, economic, social and cultural weight felt before the rest of the world."

General Galtieri avoided answering directly whether Argentina would be willing to accept Soviet aid in the confrontation with Great Britain. He stated that the United Kingdom must understand that "its current gestures and attitudes belong to something not in keeping with the peaceful and cultural evolution of the century in which we live." "However," he stated, "if Great Britain persists in its armed actions, driving the conflict to its ultimate consequences, in principle Argentina and the world should know that, as we have been bearing up to this situation from the military point of view during the past 5 or 6 weeks, we will continue to do so for 5 or 6 months or 5 or 6 years."

The president pointed out htat "just as I carry with me the blood shed by 400 Argentine citizens, the Argentine people, not I, I am sure, will be willing to sacrifice not 400 lives but 4,000, 40,000 more lives."

Answering another question, Galtieri stated that "it is really the first time in the confrontation with Great Britain that I do not feel alone in exercising my responsibilities as commander in chief, and now as president of the nation." He stated: "I feel that the attitude, the decision made this last month, these last weeks, is shared, through generations, by the Argentine people." He added: "Besides, I do not feel I am alone; and I am thinking not only of the Argentine people but also of Latin America. Statements have been made public, and not only within Latin America but also in various world communities."

In another part of his dialogue with the newsman, General Galtieri stated that "it is a prevailing concept in contemporary history that the vestiges of imperialism and colonialism have ended, are ending or should end." He added: "This [British] imperialism and colonialism has not only military power but also political power, economic power and every other kind of power that can be used by imperialism or colonialism."

The Argentine president stated that he "greatly" regrets the position taken by the United States by not following the mandate of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR). He pointed out: "I believe this shows, to a good extent, two different origins of America which, even though being a single geographical entity, has different and very peculiar ways of viewing the future of America as a whole from the depth of its concepts and the shape of civilization."

Galtieri pointed out: "The government, which is representing the people of the nation of all echelons, has been calling for dialogue and for reaching an agreement with Great Britain in order to solve this issue in a peaceful way, without further bloodshed. He reasserted: "In no way will we give up the idea that has dominated Argentine generations since 1833 and lower the Argentine flag." The president stated that "I do not hesitate to accept any personal sacrifice in favor of the rights and honor -- because honor is also at stake here -- of Argentina and of Latin America."

In his talk with the Mexican newsman, General Galtieri mentioned Benito Juarez, pointing out that he contributed "in a decisive way to the Mexican heroism." He recalled that Juarez said that "Mexico will show that a weak country can be strong, that a small country can be great. Mexico will show that, just like among men, peace means to respect the rights of others."

The newsman asked: What type of country do you dream will result from this important opportunity? Galtieri answered: "Coordinated efforts in the various sectors of the Argentine nation, which may compatibly construct democracy, a sound one, with the design proper for human relations, thus guaranteeing the republic and decidely contributing to Latin America solidarity."

The president denied that the recovery of the Malvinas was planned to consolidate the government. He stated: "Those who know the Argentine Army, the armed forces and me know that no aspiration or unbounded ambition for political power is implied in my spirit." He added: "The honor of the Argentine military and of the people of the nation will never allow anyone, and especially me, to make a decision of this type without the feeling and the consensus of the people of the nation." The president warned that "in the face of further deeds of unrestrained violence such as the Government of Great Britain seems inclined to, we will react with the same or greater strength."

Both Sides More Flexible

PY141534 Paris AFP in Spanish 1512 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Lima, 14 May (AFP) -- There exists the possibility of finding a solution to the Malvinas conflict, since both parties have adopted more flexible positions to reach points of agreement, Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri today told a Peruvian television station. In a telephone interview with Peruvian journalist Cesar Hildebrand, the Argentine president reiterated that Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas was not under discussion.

After indicating that negotiations at the United Nations are delicate, difficult, slow and inconclusive, the Argentine president indicated that the possibility exists of finding a solution because both parties have modified some aspects of their position but, concerning his country, this solution will have to safeguard the future interests of Latin America and Argentina and to honor the blood that has been shed.

Asked whether the attacks perpetrated amid the negotiations have interfered with the negotiations, he said they obviously do not help, that despite the seriousness of these attacks Argentina has the good will and the desire to cooperate in the efforts being made by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Hemisphere Aid

PY142043 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2030 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Lima, 14 May (TELAM) -- Argentine President Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri said today in an interview on Peruvian television that Argentina will only request military aid from Latin American countries if circumstances so demand it. Galtieri, in an interview with Peruvian journalist Cesar Hildebrand, broadcast live over Lima's channel 5, expressed his thanks for the support given Argentina in its struggle for the recovery of the Malvinas by the Peruvian president and people.

The Argentine chief of state asserted that the British must be blamed for Belaunde's peace plan not having been achieved and that he is basing his hopes for a peaceful solution to the conflict on the negotiations currently being carried out under the aegis of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Answering a question, Galtieri maintained that the Argentine Government and people are very proud of the constant demonstrations of Peruvian solidarity for the cause of his country, and he especially lauded the mass parade supporting Argentina's claim held Wednesday in this capital, with more than 300,000 persons participating.

Further Remarks

PY142138 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2037 GMT 14 May 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 14 May (TELAM) -- President Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri has asserted that Argentina is ready to receive the British forces with their air and naval power and that Argentina is in a position to give battle. He also stressed that any negotiation is delicate, difficult, and added that there is slow progress, although nothing definite is emerging regarding the topics being discussed.

The chief of state made these remarks during a telephone conversation with Peruvian journalist Cesar Hildebrand. The interview was reported this afternoon in the press room of Government House.

Answering a question, he said: The Argentine people, the Peruvian people, and all Latin Americans know that the Malvinas Islands have, are and will always belong to Argentina. This issue is not under discussion. Asked how he would define these past days, that have been so dramatic, General Galtieri said: I accept the responsibilities of my post. He said he is optimistic about that just cause, which marks an important step in the history of Latin America and of the republic of Argentina.

He admitted that the development of the fighting, such as the sinking of the Argentine fishing vessel, does not offer a favorable atmosphere for holding negotiations, but he added that despite this the Argentine Government is willing to respond to Perez de Cuellar's good will and desire to cooperate.

Asked about the morale of the troops on the Malvinas Islands, Galtieri said that they are awaiting the arrival of the British. General Galtieri noted: We know we are not alone in this. He added: We feel the warmth and support of the Peruvians for the Argentine people at this critical time in our history.

FRUGOLI VIEWS WORLD EFFECT OF BRITISH INVASION

FY142351 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Netowrk in Spanish 1615 GMT 14 May 82

[Interview with Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli on "El Show de la Vida"; date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Britain has threatened, for example, to invade the continent. What do you think of this in your capacity as defense minister? Will Great Britain invade, or can it invade the Argentine mainland, or attack it?

[Answer] Well, the decision the British Government might make in this regard is beyond my knowledge of course, but if any hypothesis of this nature should materialize, Argentina would defend itself of course with all its military capacity. Moreover, I believe the effect this would have on the Western world and on the entire world would be much regretted by Great Britain.

You ought to bear in mind that the sinking of the General Belgrano outside the maritime exclusion zone that was announced and implemented by the British Government itself caused the entire world to repudiate this action. The same happened with the sinking of the fishing vessel Narwal and of the coastal patrol boat Sobral that was rescuing shipwrecked persons. All this indicates a flagrant violation of rules of international law and of treaties such as the Geneva Convention on shipwrecked persons. And of course this shows that in opposition to what has been asserted in some circles, Argentina is not the aggressor but the victim and, moreover, the victim that is defending itself. Even when we decided to recover our Malvinas, we made this decision in the light of another British aggression, which was the sending of a warship to San Pedro Island to force Argentine workers off. Argentine honor could by no means allow this to happen.

Outside Help Not Needed

FY161856 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 16 May 82 p 9

[Text] Bonn -- Argentine Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli was quoted yesterday as saying his country needed no outside help in its conflict with Britain over the Malvinas Islands though he was convinced Britain was preparing for war. Frugoli was asked by the West German newspaper BILD AM SONNTAG if Argentina would accept Soviet military aid if Britain bombed the Argentine mainland.

"I tell you once more: We are strong enough to ward off any attack, whether on the islands or the continent. For this reason we need no help -- from nobody," he said in an interview released ahead of publication today.

Asked whether, despite ceasefire negotiations, he was expecting a British landing on the Malvinas, he replied: "Yes. I'm even convinced the English are preparing a war." Frugoli said Britain had completely misunderstood the situation. "They expected half-naked Indians as enemies, armed with bows and arrows -- a mistake fraught with consequences, as it has proved."

He said the United States has misjudged its international obligations, given support to a colonial power and weakened the whole American defense system by backing Britain in the dispute.

LATIN AMERICAN YOUTH SUPPORT DELEGATION ARRIVES

FY142200 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2340 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 May (TELAM) -- In compliance with the initiative proposed by the youth of the Democratic Revolutionary Party of Peru, 105 representatives of political parties, union organizations and university movements from almost all Latin American countries arrived in the country today. The group, which is headed by Mario Panther, is made up of delegates from Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Panama, Mexico, Uruguay, Brazil, Paraguay and Chile.

Panther stated that the trip was motivated by the impact the aggression committed against the Argentine people, who are fighting for their legitimate right of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, has had on the people and youth of Latin America. He added that the objective of the visit is to express our solidarity with the Argentine youth and people and to reiterate that we reject and condemn the British aggression and that we repudiate the U.S. support for Great Britain. He added that this shows again that neither TIAR nor the OAS are good for the interests of Latin America when our people need them, but that so far they have only served U.S. interests, Panther concluded.

The delegation has brought flags of each of their countries to be given to the Argentines to take to the Malvinas Islands.

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP CONDEMNS RECENT ABDUCTIONS

PY141902 Paris AFP in Spanish 1501 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, May 14 (AFP) -- The Argentine Permanent Assembly for Human Rights (APDH) described several kidnappings and arrests which took place here days ago in relations to the Malvinas as alarming. The APDH not only repudiated the kidnapping of foreign newsmen at the doorstep of the Foreign Ministry but also the arrest of four activist communists, one of them possibly wounded, while they were painting slogans in favor of the liberation of the Malvinas.

The agency also reported the arrest of Ricardo Samaniego Gonzalez, a member of the Panamanian Student Federation and a member of the permament secretariat of the Latin American Student Organization. The latter reportedly happened when Sameniego Gonzalez was leaving the Buenos Aires School of Mathematics.

The APDH report reasserted its repudiation of the undeclared war against Argentina and emphasized that the peaceful solution of the conflict with Great Britain may come out of the United Nations.

COMMUNIQUES REPORT MILITARY ACTIONS IN ISLANDS

14 May Airstrike

PY150200 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0156 GMT 15 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 47]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that at 0710 and British Sea Harrier planes bombed the area of Puerto Argentino. The attack was repelled by anti-aircraft artillery. No further actions have taken place so far.

Search for Ship

PY150205 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0158 GMT 15 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 48]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that since radio communication with the ship Isla de los Estados, being used in interisland transportation service in the Malvinas area, has been lost, an intense search is being carried out to locate it.

Almost Sure Brilliant Sunk

PY150510 Paris AFP in Spanish 0413 GMT 15 May 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 14 May (AFP) -- A high-ranking military source cited by NOTICIAS ARGENTIAS has said that it was almost sure that the British missile frigate Brilliant sunk after being hit by a 1,000-lb bomb dropped by an Argentine plane last Wednesday during an engagement near the Malvinas Islands.

The same source had revealed that the bomb dropped by a Skyhawk aircraft had a delayed-detonation device and thus exploded below the frigate's hull, causing serious damage to it and precipitating its sinking. Citing reports from pilots who participated in the attack against two British frigates which had been repeatedly bombarding the zone of Puerto Argentino, the source said the two frigates were seen moving out to sea rapidly at first and then slowing down, and that a strong explosion was observed in one of them.

Argentine military authorities tonight reported on the day's war operations, noting that, in response to a British attack, Argentine aircraft repelled the aggression, causing serious damage to two frigates and hitting a Sea King helicopter. The loss of two planes on the Argentine side was reported.

The British Defense Ministry acknowledged the results of the combat, admitting only that one of the frigates sustained minor damage. The British Broadcasting Corporation last night practically denied the official British report by announcing that the Brilliant had been sunk. Should the sinking of the Brilliant be confirmed, the British Navy will have sustained the loss of two ships since the outbreak of military operations in the South Atlantic late in April. The destroyer Sheffield was the first loss after being hit by an Exocet missile from a Super Etendard aircraft.

15 May Action

PY151858 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1848 GMT 15 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 51]

[Text] The Joint Staff hereby reports that the following military actions took place 15 May in the Malvinas area: At 0450 an enemy surface ship shelled Puerto Calderon, on Bahia de los Elefantes Marinos, and damaged three planes on the ground. Argentine forces repelled the attack.

Warning on Rumors

PY161604 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1550 GMT 16 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 54]

[Text] The Joint Staff, in view of rumors being spread by various media which distort the truth of events and create false expectations which at times cause confusion to the public, reiterates that the only official information is that disclosed by this organization because it sticks to valid information and has complete access to information resources.

More British Attacks

PY161906 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1851 GMT 16 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 55]

[Text] The Joint Staff hereby reports that today, 16 May, British Harrier planes carried out attacks on Bahia Zorro and Darwin, on Isla Soledad, Malvinas, without any consequences. The attacks were repelled by the forces in that area.

Islas de los Estados Sunk

PY170118 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 57]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that sufficient evidence has been gathered regarding the situation of the ship Islas de los Estados, in the service of the residents of the Malvinas, to suppose that the ship has been sunk by British forces while carrying out support activities for the islanders, transporting food.

Two Supply Ships Hit

PY170328 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0318 GMT 17 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 58]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that Sea Harrier planes attacked the transport ships Rio Carcarana and Bahia Buen Suceso in the San Carlos Strait, which separates Gran Malvina from Soledad, at approximately 1400 today, 16 May. As a result of the attack, the Rio Carcarana caught fire and the Bahia Buen Suceso was damaged, but the damage could not be estimated.

With these attacks on unarmed transport ships, the task force obtains as its sole result preventing the supply of food, medicine and fuel to the islanders. In view of these events, the Argentine armed forces will adopt the appropriate measures to protect the legitimate rights of the inhabitants who are affected by the indiscriminate attacks of the British task force.

British Control S. Georgia

PY151438 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1311 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 May (NA) -- British rule over South Georgia "is unquestionable" after all the members of the commando team of the Argentine Marines known as the Lizards were captured, An important government source told a morning paper in this city. The source indicated that the Argentine Government has "serious suspicions" that the commander of the British task force, Rear Adm John Woodward, was wounded during one of the raids suffered by his fleet's flagship.

In remarks to the newspaper LA NACION, the source said that "events have shown that the British fleet is not good enough for the mission entrusted to it in the South Atlantic because it has no air support, it is not an assault fleet but a support fleet, and it has been planned precisely to accomplish tasks within the framework of NATO."

The source also pointed out that "the peaceful solution to the conflict with Great Britain for the Malvinas Islands now depends almost entirely on the United States" and that the only thing that country has to do to provoke a showdown "is to unleash the cord restraining Margaret Thatcher, who is suffering too many domestic pressures." The source indicated that "one of the most evident signs of the concern of the United States for the way the situation looks is that Vernon Walters came to our country to smooth things over. We must not stress pressures now" against the U.S. "since the peaceful solution really lies over there and nowhere else, no matter what is said," he explained.

General Belgrano Casualty Count

PY150230 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0226 GMT 15 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 49]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that as a consequence of the sinking of the cruiser General Belgrano, the following can be reported regarding its crew:

1. Seven hundred and ninety of its crewmembers were recovered, including 20 dead.

2. Three hundred and one crewmembers are missing. The names of the dead and missing have been reported to their relatives.

PARTY TALKS ON 'TRANSITION GOVERNMENT' REPORTED

PY171833 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1400 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 May (NA) -- Rumors about movements of main political sectors to establish what has been called "a temporary civilian period toward democracy" after the end of the war with Great Britain have begun to gain strength in the last couple of hours. The intention of a large Radical Civic Union [UCR] sector to nominate former President Arturo Illia, whose name will be submitted to the UCR national board, has already been announced. Other less informed rumors state that several sectors intend to nominate as candidates Italo Luder, [former] Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion and OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila.

According to what NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS has already reported, the postwar political trans- transition period was discussed, among other issues, during a luncheon last Wednesday by top-ranking UCR and Integration and Development Movement [MID] leaders. The UCR is proposing the appointment of Illia as provisional president heading a "national salvation" cabinet once the crisis over the recovery of the Malvinas has been overcome.

Journalist J. Iglesias Rouco states today in LA PRENSA, that the MID is proposing former Foreign Minister Camilion for the same post. Iglesias Rouco maintains that Camilion has the support of former President Roberto Eduardo Viola and of former Labor and Interior Minister Gen (Ret) Horacio Tomas Liendo. Many and more confusing are rumors that allude to the possibility that OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila might become candidate to head a transition government. The rumors allude to diplomatic contacts being maintained with several political sectors, which include some Peronist factions.

On the other extreme of the political spectrum, conservative sectors are advocating the establishment of a government made up of notable personalities and avoiding, if possible, the involvement of political figures. The basic difference between these two sectors is that the latter advocates the immediate establishment of a government of "notables." The main argument raised in its favor is that the establishment of such a cabinet would improve Argentina's image abroad during the war and, therefore would later facilitate a transition period toward the establishment of a democracy.

The possibility of implementing such a political movement has been denied categorically by the armed forces. Moreover, when asked by NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, leaders of majority political parties rejected this possibility as an immediate alternative.

Within the UCR the internal process has been formally started through a request submitted by the Santa Fe district, which has called a plenum of the national board. This party has noted the need for evaluating the national situation after the recovery of the Malvinas and to cover the two leading posts on the national executive board. These posts were held by the late Ricardo Balbin and by the late UCR leader for Buenos Aires, Raul Zarriello.

According to rumors, UCR districts from Misiones, Catamarca and Salta reportedly have decided to express their support for the request made by the Santa Fe district. It is the intention of those sectors linked to the Renewal and Change Movement, headed by Raul Alfonsin, to promote the nomination of Arturo Illia and Carlos Perette as president and vice president of the party. Perette has reportedly expressed in private his intention to refuse the nomination, while Illia has kept silent. The decision adopted by the former president is considered decisive for the future of the UCR movement, since his nomination is taken for granted if a plenum of the national board is called and he accepts his nomination. The national board is made up four delegates from each province.

The two most powerful committees -- from Buenos Aires and Cordoba -- reportedly have already disclosed their decision to consult Illia and vote for him if he accepts the nomination. Illia is 82 and, according to a UCR leader, "he is the only civilian the country has to head a transition period because it would be unthinkable for anyone to believe he has any future political ambitions."

GALTIERI SAID 'ANNOYED' WITH ECONOMY SITUATION

PY151429 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1242 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 May (NA) -- The daily LA NACION, in its "Economy and Finance" section, revealed today that during the last cabinet meeting, which was attended by Finance Secretary Manuel Solanet, President Leopoldo Galtieri voiced his "annoyance" with the fact that interest rates are at "astronomical levels." The daily adds that the president answered Solanet's explanation regarding the situation of debtor companies by stating that "you are treating the patient, but he is getting worse and is going to die."

The daily says that during the meeting Galtieri pointed to "the need to maintain national unity during the conflict (with Great Britain) and therefore avoid discussing subjects which irritate some sectors. As an example he mentioned the handing over of state-owned companies to the private sector."

LA NACION reveals that the communique issued by the Public Information Secretariat regarding the suspension of the handing over of state-owned companies to the private sector "was only known to -- and cleared with -- Planning Secretary Brigadier General Miret." LA NACION points out that Sergio Martini, public works and services minister and acting economy minister, "had only learned about the communique through the newspapers." The daily adds that Finance Secretary and Economy Under Secretary Jorge Bustamante "also learned about the communique through the same means."

In addition to this, "the legislative advisory commission delayed passing a decision regarding the criticized draft bill for taxation of financial assets" which, according to LA NACION, is another issue which confirms for many that the economy minister (Roberto Alemann) could be in disgrace."

The newspaper goes on however, "the possibility that cabinet changes may take place -- especially in the current warlike circumstances -- has been dismissed in high military circles." Official sources cited by LA NACION stated that this is still less the case with the economy minister, who is conducting delicate negotiations with international bankers in New York regarding foreign debt payments that are due."

The daily ends its analysis by stating that "the same sources insist that the confidence international financial circles have in Alemann is a decisive factor for his remaining at the head of that ministry, at least until the conflict over the Malvinas is over."

TORRELIO: AMNESTY, POLITICAL BAN SUSPENSION NEAR

PY152020 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1851 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] La Paz, 15 May (LATIN-REUTER) -- President Celso Torrelio Villa has announced that a general amnesty and the lifting of the ban on activities by political parties in Bolivia is imminent. General Torrelio last night told the press in Cochabamba, 450 km southeast of this capital, that measures suspending the political ban will be promulgated very shortly and that a general amnesty will decreed. Constitutional guarantees have been partially suspended in Bolivia since July 1980, when the armed forces took over power and interrupted the process of democratic consolidation.

Torrelio announced this at a time when social unrest is growing in the country due to the constant increase in the cost of living and the increase of obstacles to restoration of the democratic system. The government of General Torrelio has announced that elections for a constituent assembly will be held in 1983. He also lifted the curfew measure as part of the process of redemocratization he has promised to conduct.

Minister on U.S. Charges

PY151110 Paris AFP in Spanish 0331 GMT 15 May 82

[Excerpt] La Paz, 14 May (AFP) -- Torrelio Villa also observed that the statement by the former interior minister under the administration of Gen Luis Garcia Meza, Col Luis Arce Gomez, challenging U.S. Ambassador Edwin G. Corr to prove Gomez' participation in drug trafficking, does not represent the position of the armed forces. Arce Gomez today made headlines in all the national papers with his revelation that Ambassador Corr had termed the Ranger Regiment, one of the proudest in the army, as having the biggest cocaine factory in the country.

Gomez also said he had tapes in which U.S. Embassy officials and CIA officials acknowledged his innocence, despite which Corr continued to slander him. In the face of this situation, the former minister asked the diplomat to substantiate his accusations or, if this is lacking, to retract them. [Paris AFP in Spanish at 2343 GMT on 15 May reports from La Paz that President Torrelio stated that Arce Gomez "will be judged by the armed forces" because he made the statements without permission from the high command.]

POLITICIANS DISSATISFIED WITH MILITARY POSITION

PY151157 Paris AFP in Spanish 1531 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] La Paz, 9 May (AFP) -- The leaders of political parties and other Bolivian figures continue to term the conclusions arrived at during the meeting of armed forces commanders as insufficient, it was reported here today. The meeting last week resolved to back the democratic institutionalization process.

The national coordinator of the conservative Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB), Jorge del Villa, said the document did not put forward true criteria for the solution of the grave problems of the country nor did it indicate the manner in which Bolivia will be able to break the economic blockade imposed by the United States since the 17 July coup.

The leader to the Authentic Revolutionary Party (PRA), Walter Robles, said the armed forces need a transition man [hombre puente] to carry out an effective democratic transition, but he denied that the chief of state, Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, could fill this role. Previously, the leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), Oscar Eid Franco, stated that the military document had not satisfied any of the Bolivian people's expectations.

FIGUEIREDO RETURNS TO BRASILIA FROM U.S. VISIT

PY160213 Paris AFP in Spanish 0144 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Brasilia, 15 May (AFP) —Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo arrived in Brasilia tonight by plane from Cleveland. He had made a 5-day visit to the United States.

In Cleveland the Brazilian president had a series of medical examinations after his official 3-day visit to Washington, where he met with his counterpart, Ronald Reagan.

Letter to FRG's Schmidt

PY142120 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1935 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Brasilia — President Joao Figueiredo today addressed a letter to FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, asking him to intercede with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher so that Great Britain will moderate its position in the Malvinas crisis.

Diplomatic sources here today reported that Figueiredo is very much concerned over the possibility of a UK landing in the Malvinas. For this reason, Figueiredo decided to resort to the good offices of the FRG.

Figueiredo stated that his trip to the United States will not affect good relations between Brazil and Argentina, and he noted: The Argentine Government knows my position is essentially in favor of peace. After a period of hesitation, the United States voiced its support for Great Britain. However, Brazil despite having officially adopted a neutral position, has not hidden its sympathy for the Argentine position.

Figueiredo yesterday visited Washington and, besides making a clear outline of the Malvinas problem, was critical of U.S. protectionist economic policy. During an interview Figueiredo granted to Brazilian journalists in Washington, he stated that his visit gave him the opportunity to hold a sincere and open dialogue with President Reagan. I was able to express my views and I outlined our complaints and resentments. However, my talks had positive results, and I gather that if it depended on Reagan, our differences would be overcome immediately.

SOURCE CONFIRMS HERMES 'SERIOUSLY DAMAGED'

PY150016 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2333 GMT 14 May 82

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 14 May (TELAM) -- A Brazilian Merchant Marine source said here today that the serious damage suffered by the British aircraft carrier Hermes, one of the main ships within the task force that has been sent to the South Atlantic, is being revealed very cautiously in London in order to avoid shocking the population.

The source, who did not want to be identified, confirmed the serious damage suffered by the warship, especially to its flight deck, when it was attacked by Argentine Pucara planes early in May in the neighborhood of the Malvinas. The official of the Brazilian Merchant Marine, who held a telephone conversation today with the enterprise's manager in London, asserted that he had received confirmation of the existence of a British Navy report that explains the damage suffered by the Hermes.

SAO BERNARDO AUTO METALWORKERS END STRIKE

PY160327 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 15 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo -- The Sao Bernardo de Campo metalworkers strike which for five consecutive days paralyzed the production lines of some of the country's largest automakers, came to an end Friday when labor and management agreed to a 5.5 percent real wage increase.

D'AUBUISSON REPORTEDLY PLANNED ROMERO'S MURDER

PA141049 Paris AFP in Spanish 1618 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Mexico City, 13 May (AFP) -- Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of the Salvadoran Constituent Assembly, ordered Salvadoran Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero and other persons killed, according to an appointment belonging to D'Aubuisson and revealed here today. Manuel Buendia, well-known columnist of the newspaper EXCELSIOR, today published several paragraphs of 30 pages of that book, which was found on 7 May 1980 in D'Aubuisson's briefcase.

Buendia explained that on that day, when Col Adolfo Majano was still a member of the Salvadoran Government Junta, he received a report that a clandestine meeting was being held by a group of armed individuals headed by D'Aubuisson on a farm in Santa Tecla, near San Salvador. Majano sent troops to the farm, which captured the rightist leader and 22 other persons, including soldiers and civilians, and seized D'Aubuisson's personal briefcase containing the book.

One of the pages states: "Equipment. Operation Pineapple. One Starlight. (?1,257) Robert's. Four automatics. Grenades. One driver. One marksman. Four security."

"Investigations that have been made and statements from witnesses coincide exactly with the data listed on that page concerning the equipment, the men, the weapons and the car used in the brutal murder of the bishop," said Buendia. The word "Starlight" refers to a sniperscope, used for night firing.

The columnist added that "according to Majano, the autopsy performed on Monsignor Romero revealed that he was hit by the projectile of a weapon with the precise characteristics as the type mentioned in the book." Buendia added that the notebook contains notes which, according to the same technical interpretation, correspond precisely with other murders," for example that of Mario Zamora, attorney general of the poor and member of the Salvadoran Christian Democrats.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS GUATEMALANS POLITICAL ASYLUM

FL141730 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1716 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Mexico City, 14 May (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Government has granted political asylum to the 13 Guatemalan peasants that occupied the Brazilian Embassy in Guatemala, the Government Secretariat has announced.

Hostages Return to Guatemala

PA142121 Paris AFP in Spanish 2053 GMT 14 May 82

[Excerpts] Merida, Mexico, 14 May (AFP) -- The five hostages, rather than nine, as was initially announced, who were taken hostage in the Brazilian Embassy in Guatemala, returned today to that country. They returned in the same aircraft, a Guatemalan Air Force DC-6, which brought them to Merida this morning, along with the 13 captors who received political asylum in Mexico. The aircraft, with a crew of eight, took off at 1340 local time.

'Not Guerrillas'

PA141844 Paris AFP in Spanish 1820 GMT 14 May 82

[Excerpts] Merida, Mexico, 14 May (AFP) -- In a statement to AFP, one member of the group, who did not allow his name to be used, denied that the group that took over the Brazilian Embassy last Wednesday was composed of "guerrillas." "We are not guerrillas. We only staged this action in order to flee from the repression which exists against the people," he said.

COSTA RICAN'S MONGE CLOSES CARIBBEAN CONFERENCE

Alliance Proposed

PA152109 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] In an effort to consolidate social justice and freedom in order to guarantee peace for our peoples, Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge proposed an alliance of the middle American peoples in Panama City last night.

President Monge closed the first conference for the development of the Caribbean Basin here last night with the statement that in Central America's political crisis, internal injustice is mixed with foreign interests and that the Caribbean Basin requires tangible proof that Western democracy is viable in these tropical lands, instead of being just a delicacy that exclusively reserved for rich countries. Over 400 business leaders of the region attended the conference. Monge said that the time has come to propose a great cultural, economic and political integration of the region to increase its bargaining power with friends, guarantee peace and raise the standards of living with justice and freedom. He said that it is not necessary to change the system of organization in order to overcome the crisis.

[Begin recording] There are those who believe that in view of the economic crisis afflicting the Caribbean societies, it is necessary to change the organizational systems of production and society. However, in our own region, we have unquestionable proof of the definitive failure of the alternative that is offered to us. It is incapable of ending proverty and increasing production, while it does destroy the regime of freedoms that we so dearly cherish. [applause. To the siren songs of those who offer bread without freedom, we answer from Panama, in the center of the Americas, with an emphatic statement: there is no revolution without freedom. [applause] [end recording]

Monge said that it is not possible, either, to achieve economic development and social progress in a regime that systematically suppresses public freedoms under the pretext of containing communism. Peoples cannot remain subjugated without freedom or bread, while the instruments of power exclusively serve the interests of privileged, oligarchic minorities, he said. Further in his speech, President Monge said that the crisis of the Caribbean nations is distressing and that the solidarity of other peoples is needed. Moreover, he recommended turning our eyes to neighboring countries in a search for mutual support.

[Begin recording] Here, from the center of the Americas, I propose that we take the first steps toward a great cultural, economic and social integration of the lands bathed by the Caribbean Sea. Let us begin to take the path of dialogue that will facilitate understanding and permit us to form an alliance of the middle American peoples. I ask that not just the government, but all the vital sectors of our peoples -- the workers and businessmen, intellectuals and artists, peasants and students, clergymen and government officials -- unite, to get closer in order to talk in a climate of mutual respect about the rich opportunities that the Caribbean Basin offers to the entire world.

United in the understanding of our needs and opportunities, we will increase our bargaining power with our friends, who have already agreed to higher levels of development. If the peoples of the islands and the continent unite, we will be better able to mold our own destiny, excluding the pernicious influence of those who present themselves to us as defenders of justice, but who have actually only shown unlimited capacity for the destruction of the freedom of the world's peoples. [applause]

If the Central American and Caribbean peoples unite, we will be able to guarantee our people's peace and strengthen their standards of living to consolidate justice and freedom. To attain these goals, I propose an alliance of the Central American and the Caribbean peoples. The year 2000 will find the peoples of the Caribbean either united or dominated. Thank you very much. [applause] [end recording]

COSTA RICA

PASTORA'S GUARDS ARRESTED; GUN PERMIT LIFTED

PA141530 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1140 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Three bodyguards of Commander Eden Pastora were arrested at approximately 1930 yesterday for carrying arms in San Rafael de Montes de Oca. Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano Calderon said police seized two Ingram M10 submachineguns, one Uzi submachinegun, a Browning revolver and two .38-cal revolvers. Residents had reported that a vehicle with suspicious looking people was in the area. Police went there immediately and arrested Pastora's bodyguards, who were in a green jeep.

The bodyguards alleged that they had a permit from the previous administration. Nevertheless, they were taken to the security office, where the Judicial Investigation Organization took responsibility for them. Pastora went to the security offices to intercede for them when he learned of the arrest, the minister said. He was 50 meters away in a house which residents said was the home of a man named Garcia.

The public security ministers said the bodyguards were arrested for illegal possession of firearms because their permit had been cancelled by the new administration. What happened last night makes us realize the need to pass a law on explosive weapons, the minister said. The attorney general of the republic will take charge of the case today at 0700.

EL SALVADOR

ARGENTINE AID TO CONTINUE DESPITE FALKLANDS

PA161931 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 9 May 82 pp 3, 9

[Text] Argentine Ambassador Victor Jose Bianculli has said that Argentina's aid to El Salvador will continue despite their difficulties. The ambassador said: Following the great attitude of the Salvadoran people in their elections for members to Constituent Assembly on 28 March, we sympathize with the Salvadoran start of a government with a new scheme, and we wish this government success.

The diplomat stressed: We are sure that with the cooperation of all the parties who participated in the March elections, this government will be able to pull out of the crisis the Salvadoran people are facing. We believe, he said, that all these parties can move the country forward. There is no doubt that Argentine aid to El Salvador will remain unchanged despite the difficulties we are experiencing right now, he added. Our economic aid, in food and other areas, will continue for the Salvadoran Government and people, Bianculli noted.

He expressed appreciation for the Salvadoran Government and people because of their support of Argentina during these moments of crisis resulting from the struggle for the sovereignty over the Malvinas. Present Salvadoran support at international forums, Bianculli said, has been decisive. Bianculli was deeply moved when he said that he thanked President Magana for saying in a news conference that El Salvador will always be on the side of its Argentine brothers.

ABDUL GUTIERREZ REPORTEDLY RETIRED FROM ARMY

PA151845 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1749 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] San Salvador, 15 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Gen Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, vice president of the civilian-military junta that ruled El Salvador until 2 May, has been retired from the army, according to unofficial reports. Gutierrez, who is 45 years old, completed 30 years service with the armed forces a few months ago, but his retirement did not become effective until after the new government, headed by Alvaro Magana had taken over.

Gutierrez had been commander in chief of the armed forces since 1979 when he and Col Adolfo Majano -- now exiled in Mexico -- led the coup that overthrew Gen Carlos Humberto Romero. According to unofficial sources, Gutierrez is now vacationing in the Bahamas with his family.

DEPARTMENT GOVERNORS CONFIRMED IN OFFICE

PA160003 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 8 May 82 pp 5, 85

[Text] Interior Minister Manuel Isidro Lopez Sermeno has confirmed the department governors in office, for the time being. The minister has pointed out that this action was taken to prevent power vacuums in department administrations. He explained that the confirmation is provisional because a decree issued by the Constituent Assembly 2 nights ago specifies that the vice presidents of the republic have the power to elect the municipal councils and governors. This is noted in Article 4 of the decree in question, said Lopez Sermeno.

"Ego or personal or party pride have to be discarded, and one must be prepared to cooperate with the people who seek our services," the minister told the governors. He added that "we do not expect thanks from anyone for our services as officials, we only thank God that we are in those posts in order to be able to help our people."

The following is the list of department governors: Oscar Humberto Quiroz, San Salvador; Jose Mario Recinos Munoz, San Miguel; Vicente Maldonado Garzona, Sonsonate; Miguel Antonio Larreynaga, Cabanas; Rolando Corcio, La Paz; Jose Angel Infantozzi Fusco, Usulutan; Dore Castro Membreno, Morazan; Rafael Antonio Romero Dheming, La Union; Rafael Antonio Miranda, Santa Ana; Moris Edmundo Beltran Rosales, Cuscatlan; Rogelio Salinas, Ahuachapan; Mercedes Valdeperas de Molina, La Libertad; Eduardo Ernesto Miranda, San Vicente; and Francisco Amilcar Marquez, Chalatenango.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES REPORTED IN VARIOUS AREAS

PA151303 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 14 May 82 p 2

[Excerpts] Apastepeque and Santa Clara, two important cities in San Vicente, were left without water by terrorist sabotage, the armed forces press committee has announced. Several subversives planted five explosive devices in the water-collection tanks near Apastepeque Lake in San Vicente. As a result of this, the two cities mentioned above were deprived of this important service.

Another group of individuals erected barricades with stones and explsosive devices on km 55 of the Pan-American Highway in San Vicente. Reports have also been received from Santa Ana to the effect that a group of subversives intercepted two trucks loaded with cans of milk in Camones canton. They stole eight cans of milk, so presumably there is a terrorist camp nearby.

Residents in Buenos Aires canton, in San Agustin, Usulutan, have complained to the authorities that groups of subversives have been rustling cattle and taking them to El Jocote and Bolivar cantons, in Usulutan. A clash also occurred in El Jute canton. A subversive died in this confrontation. Two M-16 rifles, 1,600 cartridges and 3 detonators were found in his possession.

TERRORISTS ATTACK ALONG PAN-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

PA152338 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 16 May 82 p 15

[Excerpt] Terrorists have increased their attacks along a 10 km span in the Pan-American Highway in San Vicente Department since Tuesday afternoon, according to reports from that sector. The same sources said that the clashes began at km 63 of El Cocal canton and that yesterday morning the fighting spread to km 68 of San Felipe and Junquillal cantons, where traffic was suspended for several hours.

Some soldiers riding a private pickup truck were attacked with hand grenades. One of the grenades exploded under the truck injuring the driver who, throwing caution to the wind, increased the vehicle's speed through the terrorist-controlled zone. After travelling about 1 km, the driver stopped the truck, which had suffered tire, body and motor damage. The same sources reported that the soldiers left the truck and began a counterattack against the subversives.

TWO GUERRILLA DESERTERS HAVE MEETING WITH PRESS

PA140926 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0513 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] San Salvador, 12 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Two guerrilla deserters were presented to the press today by the Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA). The two men spoke in detail about their activities in recent months in the San Vicente Department. They said that early this year, during the most recent army operation in San Vicente, 100 children of their group died of hunger and malnutrition, from which they had suffered for several months.

The deserters, Doroteo Baires Ruiz presented as secretary general of the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers (PRTC) and Lorenzo Hernandez Portillo, PRTC combattant, were members of a guerrilla base located in the Santa Rose canton. According to Baires Ruiz, who is known within the organization as "Fidel Castro," He and Hernandez surrendered to the army in mid-April, after being punished by their superiors for not obeying an order, and finding out that they were being deceived.

He added that he was the leader of a PRTC group and that he was responsible for digging trenches, building refugee camps and acting as a communications guide during the fights against the army. He also worked in agriculture to feed the combattants. Baires Ruiz added that he was directly responsibile for 180 people, a number that increased when there were military operations in that zone.

He said that in that zone of San Vicente, where the party's guerrilla base operated, three other organizations, totalling 1,100 men, also operated. According to COPREFA, the deserters said that all the wounded guerrillas are eliminated by the male nurses at the clandestine hospitals.

Paracentral Front Bases Listed

PA141545 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 13 May 82 pp 2, 25

[Excerpts] Two members of the Revolutionary Party of Farmworkers [Partido Revolucionario de Los Trabajadores del Campo -- PRTC] presented to the press yesterday by the Armed Forces Press Committee said that large numbers of subversives are abandoning their ranks.

One of the two former members of the PRTC is Doroteo Baires Ruiz, whose alias in that group was "Fidel Castro" and who was secretary general of the PRTC in the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front located in the departments of San Vicente, Cabanas and La Paz. He turned himself in to military detachment 2 headquartered in Sesuntepeque, Cabanas Department, on 16 April. He had a FAL rifle, two clips and ammunition. The other man is Lorenzo Hernandez Portillo, alias "Tito Flores." He was a PRTC fighter who showed up at the same place on 16 April with an M-16, clips and ammunition.

Doroteo stated that in the zone where he operated there were about 1,100 subversives. Many of them have been killed and others have abandoned their groups. In his report, he said that in Las Burras, San Vicente, a group of his former companeros had deserted. They had shaved, hid their weapons and fled to other parts of the country.

He said that the squads fighting the armed forces are located in Las Nubes. The main headquarters is there but there are three other headquarters. The groups there are the Peoples Revolutionary Army, ERP, the Armed Forces of Liberation, FAL, the Peoples Liberation Forces, FPL, and the PRTC. He mentioned the bases which he knows about; Las Aradillas (Pueblo Nuevo), Junquillo (Las Estrellitas), Santa Rosa Palo Grande (Nueva Estrella), San Jeronimo (Siempre Viva), Amatitan Abajo (El Sotano), El Carao (Soledad), Amatitan Arriba (Las Nubes), El Chilio (Los Filos), San Juan and Maravilla. The names in parentheses are the cover names given to those places.

He disclosed that one of the leaders in that zone is an individual identified as Jacinto Mendoza. He said that two Nicaraguan women had recently arrived to instill leftwing ideas in the children. A foreigner identified with the name of Venancio has also arrived for the same purpose.

The two added that only when wounded subversives have some rank or post, or are foreigners, do the doctors in the camps have instructions to do everything possible to treat them. If they are too disabled to continue fighting, they are taken out of the country clandestinely.

GUATEMALA

BRAZIL EMBASSY OCCUPIERS DEPART FOR MEXICO

Envoy, First Secretary Released

PA141349 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1318 GMT 14 May 82

[Excerpt] Brazilian Ambassador Antonio Carlos Abreu a Silva, who was held hostage by the group of peasants who occupied his embassy 2 days ago, was released at dawn today in unexplained circumstances.

DPA, the German news agency, obtained confirmation from the ambassador's wife who said that he was released and immediately went to rest following his 2-day ordeal. Embassy Secretary Ronaldo Vera was also released. The others remained hostage.

Destination Merida

PA141659 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1630 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] It was not until this morning that the activists of the Committee for Peasant Unity, CUC, left. They had occupied the Brazilian Embassy in Guatemala City for 30 hours.

The departure of the air force DC-6 plane for Merida, Yucatan State, in southwest Mexico, was confirmed a few minutes ago. The three members of the official Brazilian Government delegation and (Antonio Chocano Batres), chief of protocol of the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry, are also aboard the plane, in addition to the CUC activists. Last night the activists held the news conference which they had demanded as a condition for releasing the hostages at the Brazilian Embassy.

At this moment it is unknown if the final destination of the group aboard the air force plane is Merida, Yucatan. They may just stop over there, ending their odyssey in the Mexican capital.

We have also been told that last night, shortly after news conference held by the CUC activists, Gen Efrain Rios Montt, president of the ruling military junta, visited the air force installations, spoke personally with the CUC group and gave each activist an undetermined amount of money in Mexican pesos.

As we reported last night, most members of the group are Indians. The group also includes several women dressed in the typical costume of the inhabitants of Guatemala's [words indistinct] western region.

CUC LEADER SAYS NEW JUNTA REPRESSION EVEN WORSE

PA152125 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] In Mexico City, (Pablo Seto), leader of the Guatemalan Committee for Peasant Unity, CUC, has said that the Brazilian Embassy in Guatemala was occupied to denounce to the people of the world the repression inflicted on the Indian communities by the troops of the military junta headed by General Rios Montt. In a news conference, (Seto) said: We want to make known that the junta of colonels and generals has not only continued the policy of massacres and repression implemented by the previous military governments, but the current junta's methods are now even more savage and cruel. As is known, the military junta headed by General Rios Montt seized power through a coup d'etat on 23 March with the approval of the U.S. Government.

Radio Havana Denounces Junta

PA150218 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 13 May 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The military junta that has assumed control of the government in Guatemala, following the coup staged on 23 March, has launched a campaign to exterminate the population in vast areas in the northern and western parts of that country. The coupists have razed entire villages and hamlets to the ground. They have also caused death, destruction, and suffering, unprecedented in the history of Guatemala, forcing peasants to seek refuge in neighboring mountains and towns.

The coupist military junta launched this genocidal campaign, taking advantage of the initial confusion that its demagogic statements caused in certain urban sectors of Guatemala and among international public opinion. Those had been partially misinformed due to the control over many media exerted by the international news services.

The military coupists and the oligarchs who support them did not even wait to consolidate the regime's democratic facade. Immediately after the coup, which was supported by the United States, they began slaughtering the people with a renewed violence that was more criminal, generalized and massive than in the days of the Lucas Garcia brothers. Since gaining control of the government less than 2 months ago, the military junta headed by Gen Jose Efrain Rios Montt has slaughtered the people in 22 villages and hamlets in the departments of Baja Verapaz, Chimaltenango, Solola, Quiche and Peten.

In Parraxtut, (El Pajarito), and Pichiquil, areas located between the departments of Quiche and Huehuetenango, more than 500 people of all ages have been killed and over 400 modest houses have been destroyed. In the first days of April, more than 100 peasants were killed in El Mangal village, in Quiche Department. With incredible viciousness, the soldiers beheaded their victims and then threw the mutilated bodies into the river.

In (Semeja Primero) canton, near Chichicastenango, 13 peasants were tied to pillars in their houses. The soldiers then set fire to the houses, burning their victims alive in the process. In Rio Negro village, Baja Verapaz Department, the army killed over 100 children. In that operation, 73 women, several of them pregnant, were also killed. Their bodies were hung from trees, their children still at their backs.

In late April, the army killed 20 peasants, including men, women and children, in the villages of (Chipu) and (Chiapacul), in Chimaltenango Department. Their huts and crops were burned and their domestic animals were killed. It has been estimated that since Rios Montt's junta rose to power, 3,000 peasants have been killed in the Guatemalan departments of Baja Verapaz, Chimaltenango, Solola and Quiche alone.

Along with the massacres, the army is implementing its scorched earth policy, in an effort to destroy the material and human support for the guerrilla movement. The massacres and the repression are also intended to uproot the population. The peasants are forced to migrate to neighboring towns in search of aid and refuge. Those who live along the Mexican border have chosen to cross the border into the Mexican state of Chiapas. According to the UN High Commission for Refugees, it has been estimated that some 40,000 people have fled to Chiapas.

After slaying the peasants, destroying their homes and plantations, the Guatemalan Army offers them refuge, food and clothing to conceal its responsibility in these crimes and to confuse national and international public opinion. The Guatemalan criminals' activities -- for which the United States provides advise in order to justify the resumption of direct U.S. military aid for Rios Montt's regime -- is being strongly denounced by the four political military organizations fighting in that country as members of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity.

It is clear that, now more than ever, the Guatemalan revolutionary forces need the solidarity of those who not only do not allow themselves to be deceived by the coupist militarymen's new tactics but also see Washington's stance as the confirmation of a policy of intervention in Central America. This policy is directed not only at the peoples of Guatemala and El Salvador, but also at the Nicaraguan-Sandinist Government, which the United States seeks to isolate.

HONDURAS

CREATION OF SPECIAL POLICE FORCE ANNOUNCED

PA050441 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1830 GMT 14 May 82

[Report by (Naftali Hernandez Lopez)]

[Text] A special police force will be organized in the central district, with members from the (Jose Trinidad Cabanas) National Police School in (El Picacho). This special police force will come under the jurisdiction of the Public Security Forces, FUSEP, according to a reliable source, the creation of this law enforcement body is essential to enforce the public ordinances and notices, and the central district's regulations.

The source added that this new police body will function in a completely different way from the now-defunct "dog pound," as the people used to call it, because of its actions against citizens of the capital. According to the source, the new police body will maintain vigilance against littering in forbidden places, and the defacing of walls. It will also be in charge of evictions from properties and will generally maintain order and organization in the capital.

The request will probably be submitted to the FUSEP next week, as it is urgent to create this enforcement body in order to enforce the central district's ordinances, permits and regulations. The councilmen have been complaining that the citizens do not obey the central district's provisions.

NICARAGUA INVITED TO MEETING OF MILITARY CHIEFS

PA151445 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2327 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 14 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Today the Honduran Government invited the Nicaraguan Government to a meeting of military chiefs to be held next Thursday at the Fraternidad customs post. Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica extended the invitation to his Nicaraguan counterpart, Miguel d'Escoto, advising him that situations and problems of common interest related to the Honduran Government peace initiative will be discussed at this meeting.

Paz Barnica told D'Escoto that the following officers will represent the Honduran Armed Forces at the meeting on 20 May: Col Jose Abdenego Bueso Rosa, chief of the general staff; Col Daniel Bali Castillo, general commander of the public security forces (police); Col Ruben Humberto Montoya, general commander of the naval force; Col Rigoberto Regalado Lara, armed forces inspector general; Col Wilfredo Sanchez, 5th Infantry Battalion commander; and Col Danilo Ferrara Suazo, 11th Infantry Battalion commander.

The Honduran Foreign Secretariat presented a peace proposal at the OAS on 23 March in which it proposed a general disarmament, reduction of foreign advisers -- military and other types -- international supervision of the territory, procedures to stop arms trafficking, permanent dialogue, respect for borders, respect for public liberties and the right of the peoples to express their will freely.

The initiative to hold a meeting of military chiefs was one of the conclusions reached at the meeting of the Nicaraguan and Honduran foreign ministers in Tegucigalpa on 21 April. At that time, Nicaragua presented a peace initiative which Honduras has not rejected since Honduras does not believe it is opposed to its regional proposal.

The Nicaraguan proposal calls for a meeting of military chiefs; the possibility for the return of Nicaraguan Miskito Indians who are in Honduras as refugees on their own free will; bilateral talks; exchange on all areas; the rejection of permission for the installation of U.S. naval bases in Pacific waters shared by Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador, and the signing of a nonaggression pact.

The Honduran Foreign Secretariat has said it is willing to discuss all the points, although it does not consider that the signing of nonaggression pacts necessary if international supervision for the territory is obtained.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT URGES HIGHER-LEVEL MILITARY MEETING

PA162247 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1620 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Managua, 16 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Today the Nicaraguan Government urged Honduras to agree to a meeting of the two countries' military leaders. In a note from Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto to his Honduran colleague, Edgardo Paz Barnica, the Sandinist authorities disagreed "about the level" of the delegation appointed by the Honduran Government for a meeting with Nicaragua's military officers. "My government urges that the level of the meeting proposed by Your Excellency for Thursday, 20 May, be raised to include our respective commanders in chief," D'Escoto said in his note to Paz Barnica.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister added that "if this is not possible, Nicaragua would consider this meeting to be in preparation for a meeting of the commanders in chief and defense ministers, to be held immediately afterward in Managua, on a date to be fixed at that 20 May meeting." Last week, the Honduran Government invited the Nicaraguan Government to agree to a meeting of the two countries' military officers, but not at the commander in chief level.

The leader of the Nicaraguan Armed Forces, Commander Humberto Ortega, told ACAN-EFE that if a meeting was not held at the commander in chief level, Nicaragua would not attend the meeting proposed by Honduras.

D'Escoto Protests Attacks

PA161714 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1550 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Managua, 16 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Government has sent Honduras a few protest note concerning the two attacks staged by Somozist groups from Honduran territory against border posts of this country last 14 May.

The first attack on that day lasted 8 hours and was carried out with heavy mortar fire, M-79 grenade launchers and gunfire from weapons of various calibers, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto states in a new note addressed to his Honduran colleague Edgardo Paz Barnica.

During the first attack against the Playa Hermosa border post, soldier Anastasio Olivares Pineda was wounded. "The aggressors subsequently withdrew to Honduran territory from whence they had come," the note added. Four Sandinist soldiers were killed and two wounded in the second attack on 14 May.

"Your Excellency cannot disregard the seriousness of these attacks and the serious repercussions they may have in the relations between Honduras and Nicaragua," reads the note from Foreign Minister d'Escoto to Honduran Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica.

Tinoco Statement

PA151514 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Regarding the Honduran refusal to discuss the seven-point peace proposal presented by Nicaragua, Acting Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco said that the Honduran note explaining its refusal practically links the solution of any bilateral problem to an overall solution which is much more difficult.

Referring to the visit of Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica to Managua which is to take place soon, Tinoco said that Paz Barnica has been in touch with Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto to reach agreement on the visit. One of the points in Nicaragua's peace proposal calls for joint patrols on the two countries' borders to control the actions of the counterrevolutionary bands.

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT MACHEL ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Daniel Ortega Welcome

PA151740 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1639 GMT 15 May 82

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution, Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government Junta, to welcome Mozambique President Samora Machel on his arrival at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport -- live]

[Text] Samora Machel has traveled 20 hours by airplane to arrive in our country. That effort reflects the desire of a people who have fought against exploitation, oppression, colonialism and imperialism and who want to reiterate their solidarity and friendship with the Nicaraguan people.

Yesterday, counterrevolutionary bands which operate from Honduran territory killed Sandinist combatants and a newsman in our territory. Our people have repudiated these attacks and have the conviction and firmness to defeat these attacks. The counterrevolutionaries yesterday tried to seize a border post but they were defeated. In Mozambique, land of Companero Samora Machel, counterrevolutionaries constantly launch attacks similar to those experienced by our revolution. The counterrevolutionaries hve common interests and they are moved and managed by a common enemy. The people also have common interests and that is why Companero Samora Machel and his distinguished delegation are visiting Nicaragua today.

At this time, when Latin America is struggling against colonialism and imperialism, we welcome Brother Samora Machel and through him the heroic people of Mozambique who have known how to fight against colonialism, exploitation and imperialism. We say welcome to Nicaragua, land of Sandino; welcome to Nicaragua, sister land of the people of Mozambique.

Machel Greetings

PA152136 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and leader of the Mozambique Liberation Front, arrived at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport at 1030. Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and coordinator of the National Reconstruction Government Junta, welcomed Companero Machel and his delegation. After his visit to Nicaragua, the Mozambique president will visit Grenada and Cuba, concluding a visit to the Central American and Caribbean region. Commander Ortega praised the struggle that the people of Mozambique have continued to wage. Ortega touched on yesterday's attacks by counterrevolutionary bands that operate from Honduras. During those attacks, heroic companeros of the Sandinist Peoples Army and the border guard troops were killed. Ortega said that similar attacks constantly occur in Mozambique, where counterrevolutionary forces also try to stop the advance of the Mozambique revolution.

In his speech greeting the Nicaraguan people, companero Samora Machel said that Mozambique and Nicaragua are united by the same anti-imperialist struggle, despite the large geographic distance that separates them. He stressed that the heroes of the revolutionary struggle do not die because they live on in the daily struggle. Machel noted the aggressive attitude of imperialism and colonialism, and he expressed Mozambique's firm desire to stand beside the Nicaraguan revolution.

Samora Machel said that his visit will serve to further strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between the fraternal peoples of Mozambique and Nicaragua. Companero Samora Machel was also welcomed by members of the FSLN National Directorate, junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas, ministers, ambassadors and members of the Nicaraguan State Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTES DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL NEWS AGENCY

PA151622 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] The AGENCIA DE NOTICIAS NUEVA NICARAGUA, ANN, is the essential vehicle that the revolutionary government uses to take its truth to the news media and peoples of the world. An example of this function is the presence at this time of ANN Director Carlos Garcia Castillo in the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Nonaligned Countries' news agencies pool which is being held in Pyongyang, capital of the DPRK. As information organ of the revolution, ANN currently has five bureaus in Europe and Latin America. Next week it will have one in Panama and will have one in New York soon.

ANN sources said that only 2 and 1/2 years after its founding, it is transmitting in English, French and Spanish to countries of Europe, Latin America, Asia and Africa. The sources said that in the past, ANN only transmitted news about Nicaragua, but now it transmits news about Europe and Latin America. In this way, ANN has gradually been breaking the international isolation to which imperialism had submitted Nicaragua in the information field and it has become an effective means for making known the revolutionary reality of our country.

ANN DIRECTOR OPENS NEWS AGENCIES' MEETING

PA150054 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 May 82

[Excerpt] On behalf of Latin America, newsman Carlos Garcia, director of ANN, inaugurated the seventh meeting of the coordinating committee for Nonaligned countries' news agencies, which is currently being held in Pyongyang, DPRK. Garcia charged that the United States seeks to attack Latin America, in an effort to tilt the international balance of forces in favor of the United States.

HAVANA TELEVISION ON REAGAN'S PRESS CONFERENCE

FL141420 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1153 GMT 14 May 82

[International commentary by Javier Rodriguez and Roberto Agudo of Revista de La Manana staff]

[Excerpt] [Agudo] Good morning, friends. Mr Ronald Reagan last night held his 10th press conference in the 2 years and 4 months that he has been the head of the current U.S. administration. Among other things, he spoke about two of the most burning subjects in these tense and dangerous days. He did, of course, discuss the Malvinas issue and the status of nuclear arms reduction, especially strategic weapons.

It is hardly necessary to point out that Reagan spoke by way of a counterpunch, as we could say now that our days are filled with sports and boxing talk. He insisted on the need for an equitable, fair and verifiable agreement for the reduction of nuclear arms. At the same time, he made an attempt to justify his own arms race.

Many experts believe that his press conference was an attempt at dealing in a more or less serious manner with the clear, firm and precise USSR proposal to begin concrete negotiations.

The fact is that even the U.S. people not only fail to believe in Mr Reagan's alleged and much-advertized good intentions; they are not even paying the slightest attention to his speeches. He has said so much and done so little, other than increasing tension, enemployment, the economic crisis, that no one believes in the U.S. President, least of all the U.S. people.

This is confirmed by an analysis made by a foreign capitalist news agency which stated that the White House advisers -- disappointed by the weak reaction of the news media to Reagan's speech in Illinois last Sunday when he tried to outline a so-called negotiations proposal--called last night's press conference at the time of highest audience rating in the United States. The press conference was televised from coast to coast, the news media representatives were called to the White House and it seems that they even arranged direct broadcasts to Europe. This seems like a direct effort to reach the U.S. people and many of the European allies of the United States.

About the Malvinas, Mr Reagan blamed the failure to reach an agreement directly on what he called Argentina's inflexibility, Argentina's inflexibility, mind you. Thus, to dispel all doubts, the head of the current U.S. administration reaffirmed his country's support for the United Kingdom, for Margaret Thatcher's rightwing government, for London's plans to step up aggressive actions, and at the same time he made a joke -- as many analysts say -- of Latin American protests, protests which did not come from our continent alone but from other nations, many of which are U.S. allies and want a peaceful and negotiated solution to the Malvinas issue.

This was a kind of introduction, and we will now take an in-depth analysis with Comrade Javier.

[Rodriguez] Well Roberto, the truth is that Ronald Reagan's press conference last night was held at a time of great danger and tension for the world, and if we were to make an overall evaluation of this press conference we would be bound to say that it hardly helped peace but rather increased the tensions prevailing throughout the world.

When he spoke about nuclear disarmament, Reagan remained faithful to his usual formula which is to strip the USSR of its arms as much as possible, while preserving the U.S. right to arm itself.

He did this at the very time when various U.S. sectors are calling for the enforcement of the SALT treaty signed by the prior U.S. administration and the Soviet Union, a treaty which at least guaranteed a certain amount of control over the development of nuclear weapons.

At this time, numerous sectors throughout the world are raising their voices calling for the use of the SALT treaty as a basis for future and broader negotiations on nuclear arms.

There is no doubt that international pressures and the growth of peace movements in Europe as well as in the United States have compelled Reagan to begin talking about negotiations and to use the term negotiations in his statements. However, he naturally tries to make his own rules of the game prevail. What he wants is to weaken the Soviet Union, and this is the core of Reagan's current plan in the area which most concerns the U.S. Government, that is, the Soviet land-based missiles. This seems to concern him most and his plan is aimed at weakening Soviet defense capabilities while allowing the United States to continue developing the MX missile, the B1 strategic bombers and a whole new generation of nuclear weapons. This is what he wants, in sum. Not a peace-seeking plan but rather one aimed at achieving the much sought-after U.S. nuclear superiority.

As to the conflict in the South Atlantic, you already said, Agudo, that what the United States did last night through Reagan is to reaffirm its anti-Latin American position and its decision to participate in the British aggression against our continent. Argentina's position is being termed inflexible while everyone knows that it is Great Britain that is being most inflexible.

It is clear to everyone that in the course of the negotiations underway within the United Nations the Argentine Government has made several concessions in the quest for a peaceful solution to this conflict which so imperils world peace. However, these concessions are nonexistent as far as Reagan is concerned. In his opinion, the Argentines are inflexible because they refuse to surrender control over the Malvinas Islands to the British -- control which the latter achieved 150 years ago through the use of force -- and to forget all about the force employed by Great Britain for 150 years to retain their hold on the islands.

Therefore, when in the course of his press conference he spoke about inflexibility, he did not mention, for example, the remarks which Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Francis Pym and Secretary of State for Defense John Nott made yesterday in the House of Commons. They said, in sum, that the Argentines must move out of the Malvinas Islands immediately and that they will support no solution which advocates Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

Reagan also believes that no irreparable harm has been done to U.S.-Latin American relations by the U.S. participation in what is being called the Anglo-U.S. aggression on a Latin American country. He believes that the harm done is not irreparable and everything can be resolved. He forgets, however, Argentina's casualties in this conflict, Latin American casualties, that is, and he also forgets that his government is backing an aggressor that has come from thousands of kilometers away to block and attack a country which is claiming sovereignty over a portion of its own territory.

Reagan scored Argentina's use of force but he did not criticize the use of force by Great Britain, which has inflicted so many Argentine casualties, both military and civilian.

In sum, every effort that Reagan outlined in his press conference is aimed at compelling the Argentine Government to give up its position. None of these efforts or plans is aimed at bringing about a rapprochement capable of leading to a political solution to this conflict, a solution desired and supported by everyone in the world. Naturally, he scorns Latin America's support for Argentina's attitude.

The truth is that I believe that his was a press conference aimed at strengthening the warmongering policy and the inflexibility which his administration has been maintaining so far.

More Anti-Reagan Comments

PA140748 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 May 82

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] Each step that the U.S. rulers take in the international arena is aimed merely at gaining benefits at the expense of others. Whenever a U.S. leader makes a proposal, it involves advantages for the United States and is in keeping with the expansionist and hegemonic policy of imperialism.

Last Sunday, U.S. President Ronald Reagan commented on the reduction of nuclear weapons, saying that the United States is willing to resume talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic weapons. Reagan, however, warned that the United States will continue its unrestricted arms buildup. For those who are honestly trying to find formulas to help stop the arms race and to lead to general and complete disarmament, these assertions represent a mockery. They also show how unrealistic the U.S. President's views are. If the U.S. chief of state's considerations are evaluated carefully, it is not difficult to reach this conclusion.

In this respect, (Dean Robert Laroque), director of the information center on military problems, has said that there is little evidence that the U.S. President is seriously focusing on matters connected with the limitation of the arms race, since the president's goal continues to be U.S. strategic supremacy over the Soviet Union. According to (Laroque), the so-called Reagan initiative is merely an attempt to neutralize the increasing anti-nuclear movement throughout the world and to reduce the anti-U.S. feelings in Western Europe, on the occasion of Reagan's upcoming visit to that part of the old continent.

Meanwhile, former Secretary of State Edmund Muskie has said that Reagan's proposals undermine the disarmament process while the United States is increasing its arms in a desperate effort to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. In this respect, Muskie has warned that a proposal can be acceptable to both sides only if one applies the similar approach principle.

For his part, Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy has said that concealed behind Reagan's rhetoric is the fact that this proposal enables the United States to continue manufacturing MX missiles, B-1 bombers and an entirely new generation of nuclear weapons. All this is contrary to the desires of U.S. citizens, who are demanding genuine arms control.

Commenting on Reagan's statements last Sunday in Illinois, the ABC television network noted that the U.S. President's proposals seek to force the Soviet Union to deactivate a large number of its most powerful land rockets.

Another U.S. television company, NBC, stressed that Reagan's proposals have been made in the face of the increasing anti-nuclear movement currently underway in the United States and the intensification of the peace movement in Western Europe. The reaction to Reagan's demagogic proposals show that the U.S. rulers cannot continue to deceive either international public opinion or the U.S. people. Mankind does not want war. Instead, mankind is demanding the establishment of a firm and lasting peace. This is why it is demanding the end of the arms race and the resumption of serious talks leading to the elimination of the nuclear threat.

RADIO VIEWS EMBASSY TAKEOVER IN GUATEMALA

FL151606 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 15 May 82

[Commentary by Roberto Morejon]

[Text] The occupation of the Brazilian Embassy in Guatemala City is the first event with international scope that the new genocidal junta of General Rios Montt has had to deal with. The junta took power on 23 March in a bloodless coup d'etat. It is not by chance that the occupiers of the Brazilian Embassy demanded as a condition for the hostages' release to tell the world about the most recent massacres committed by the troops of the brand new dictatorship.

For the past 40 days or so, the coupists led by Rios Montt have engaged in a propaganda campaign supported by the United States to make believe that the army's crimes have ended and therefore the new rulers allegedly want peace. Actually, this is the image that Washington and its new minions want to portray in order to make it easier to send arms and dollars in massive amounts, to keep up indefinitely the genocide of the local population and the extermination of the victorious guerrillas of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity.

Hidden behind all of this demagogy is an escalation of the crimes begun by the previous military regime of Romeo Lucas, who was ousted from power by Rios Montt and his accomplices following the fraudulent presidential elections held on 7 March. Rios Montt's putsch was a desperate attempt to change the determiorated image of the dictatorship, but it also means that nothing has changed in the country and that mass assassinations continue with only a slight variation; more dead people appear in the countryside than in the cities now to create the false belief that all is calm in the latter.

This reality is what the activists of the Committee for Peasant Unity [CUC] of Guatemala denounced in the press conference they held shortly before leaving for Mexico in fulfillment of the revolutionary commando's basic demand. In a premeditated way, the Western press agencies said nothing about the evidence of the army's massacres provided by the activists who occupied the Brazilian Embassy in Guatemala City. All these news agencies intentionally reported only the drama surrounding the seizure of the embassy.

At the bottom of all this is the hand of the Yankee State Department, bent on obscuring the dramatic charges leveled by the CUC. But the world must know that the army's assassinations continue in Guatemala with even greater cruelty. Above all, it must be publicized that the guerrilla units are also fighting the troops of the new junta chief, General Riots Montt, unitl final victory.

HAVANA ANNOUNCES CARIBBEAN TOUR BY PRESIDENT MACHEL

FL150055 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] The president of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, will begin tomorrow an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Nicaragua. The Mozambican chief of state will be accompanied by an entourage formed by 11 officials, among them Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano.

Mozambique was one of the first states to recognize Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction. Since then, the two governments have maintained excellent relations. In 1980, the coordinator of Managua's Government Junta, Comdr Daniel Ortega, traveled to Maputo, the capital of that African state, in response to an invitation extended by President Samora Machel.

At the end of his 4-day visit to the Central American nation, the Mozambican chief of state will travel to Grenada, the second stop of his tour, and from there will come to Cuba for his third visit to the biggest island of the Antilles.